BASIC TRAINING BATTALION
TRAINING BRIGADE

FT. McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
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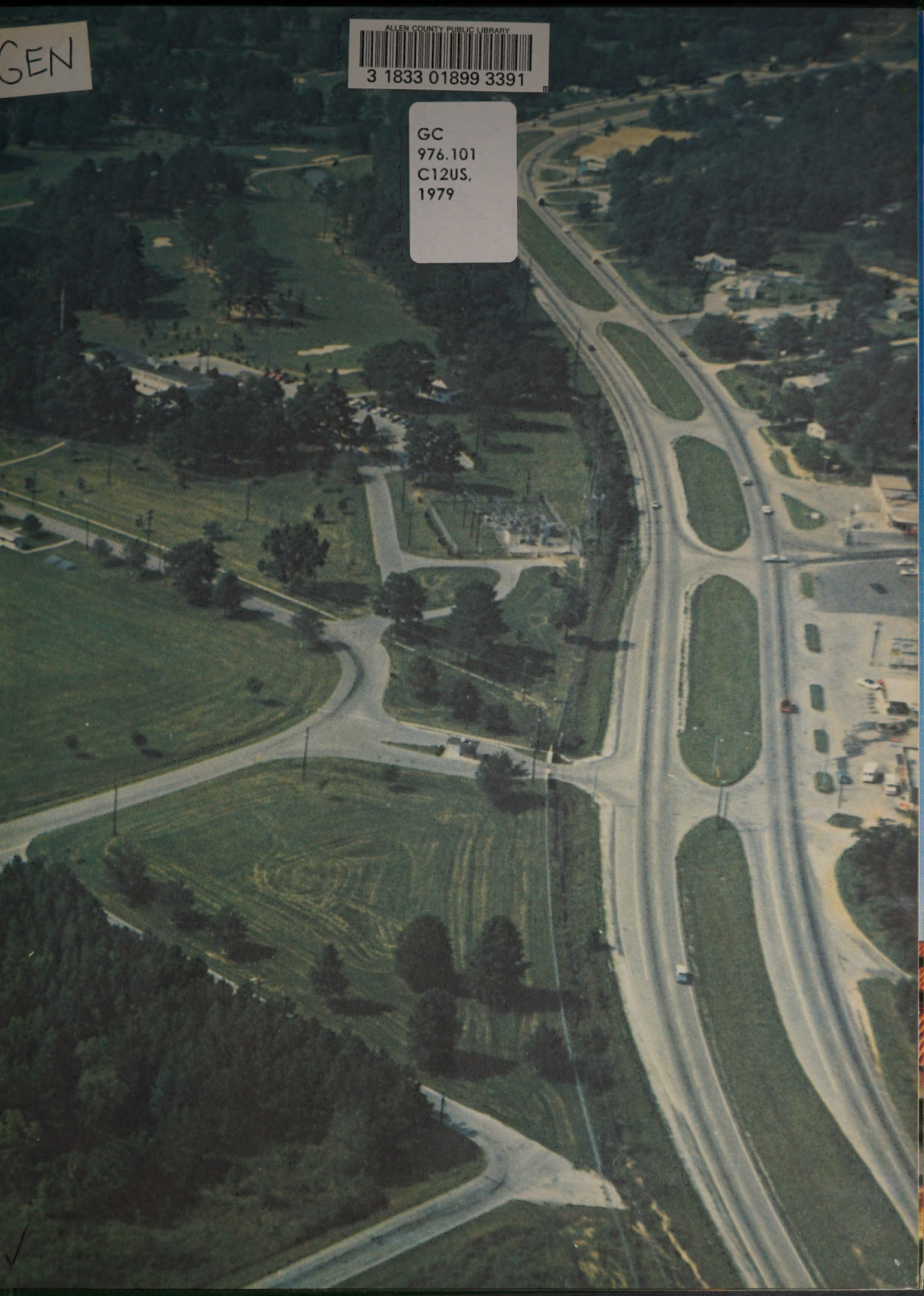


UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL/TRAINING CENTER AND FORT McCLELLAN TRAINING BRIGADE

Major General Mary E. Clarke
Commanding General

Headquarters, Fort McClellan

COLONEL CALEB J. ARCHER

Colonel Caleb J. Archer was born in Lindsay, Oklahoma, on 22 December 1933. He graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1957 and was commissioned a Regular Army Second Lieutenant in the Military Police Corps.

Colonel Archer's military assignments include: Launcher Platoon Leader and Battery Executive Officer, 3d Missile Battalion, 43d Artillery (Nike Hercules), Clementon, New Jersey; Operations Officer and Executive Officer, 570th MP Company, Frankfurt, Germany; Chief, Physical Security-Missile Site Security Division, US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia; Company Commander, 212th MP Company (Sentry Dog), Chief, Physical Security Division, US Army, Vietnam; Author-Instructor and Military Police Corps Special Representative, US Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Provost Marshal, 3d Infantry Division, Wurzburg, Germany; Commander, 793d Military Police Battalion, Nurnberg, Germany; Chief, Professional Conduct Branch, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army; Provost Marshal, US Army Field Artillery Center, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

His civilian education includes a MA degree in Police Science and Administration from Washington State University.

Colonel Archer's military education includes completion of the Command and General Staff College and the US Army War College. His awards include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal, General Staff Identification Badge, and the Army Parachute Badge.

Colonel Archer is married to the former Jacquelin Shaul of Woodward, Oklahoma and they have three children: Jill, 18, who is a student at Cameron University; Jamie, 15; and Jack 12.

HEADQUARTERS

Ltc. Walter A. Shumway
Executive Officer

Headquarters
Bldg 1060

Command Sergeant Major
Marlin C. McCoy

HISTORY OF THE

1942
WAAC formation at Fort Des-Moines, Iowa

1943
Obstacle course at an Army Air Corps base

Arriving at Caserta, Italy

1944
Wacs landing on a Normandy beach

1944
A finance office in New Guinea

1945
Somewhere in England. Leaving billets for work

On 14 May 1942 Congress enacted legislation creating the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. On 1 July 1943, by a subsequent act of Congress the WAAC became the Women's Army Corps, a component of the Army of the United States. The first Director was Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby.

During the first year of its existence the Women's Army Corps opened five training centers. The first was at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Others were established at Daytona Beach, Florida, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and at Camp Ruston, Louisiana.

WORLD WAR II

A WAAC contingent arrived at Allied Forces Headquarters in North Africa early in 1943. In November of the same year the 1st WAC Separate Battalion was sent to Caserta, Italy. Other WACs were sent to England and as far away as Cairo, Egypt. January 1944 marked the arrival of the first WACs in the Pacific, in New Caledonia and in May 1944 a WAC unit was assigned to Sidney, Australia.

LSTs landed WACs on the beaches of Normandy in July 1944, just a little more than a month after the invasion of Europe by allied forces. At the same time other members of the Women's Army Corps were assuming duties in the China-Burma-India Theatre of Operations. The women of the corps served where they were needed from Europe to China.

THE POST-WAR YEARS

With the termination of hostilities in 1945 it seemed that women were no longer needed and in August 1945 enlistments in the Women's Army Corps were closed. However in February 1946 the War Department announced plans to utilize WACs to meet the critical shortage of skilled personnel. The Army also announced the preparation of legislation to make the Women's Army Corps a permanent part of the Army. By October 1946 the strength of the Corps had dropped from a peak of 99,000 to approximately 11,000 women.

REGULAR ARMY STATUS

On 12 June 1948 President Truman signed into law the Women's Armed Services Integration Act. In July of that year the first WACs enlisted in the Regular Army and in December of the same year the first WAC officers were appointed in the Regular Army. Enlistments to civilians were reopened and in September 1948 the WAC training center at Camp Lee was opened. With the beginning of the Korean War women were again needed in great numbers. Many of those who had served in World War II responded to the call. New WAC detachments were established and those already in existence were doubled in size as women assumed duties in Okinawa and Japan in support of the Eighth US Army in Korea.

In 1950 the Army initiated action to establish a permanent center for the Women's Army Corps. Fort McClellan was selected and by August of 1954 all

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

training activities had been moved from Fort Lee, Virginia. In September of that year the Center was formally dedicated as the home of the Women's Army Corps by General Matthew B. Ridgway, then Army Chief of Staff.

VIETNAM

The first WAC officer was assigned to Vietnam as early as 1962. Two WAC advisors to the Republic of Vietnam Women's Armed Service Corps arrived in Saigon in 1965. A WAC detachment was established at Long Binh in 1966 to support Headquarters, US Army Vietnam in accomplishing its mission.

THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS, 1972-1978

In August 1972 the Secretary of the Army announced plans for the expansion of the Women's Army Corps. This expansion was based on the Army's need to meet the all volunteer goal. By the end of 1978 the WAC enlisted strength was expected to expand to about 50,000. Along with this expansion, important policy changes were put into effect to fulfill the Army's desire to grant equal opportunities to all its members. Women may now serve in over 400 Military Occupational Specialities. Previously, women could only be sent overseas after completing one year of active duty. They are now eligible for overseas duty after completion of Advanced Individual Training or only 16 weeks of active duty. Women now serve as military police, may drive heavy vehicles and may work in mess halls that serve only men. One of the most significant changes occured in December 1972 when the Secretary of the Army approved a change in regulations whereby women would be permitted to command men. Another important policy change concerns the integration of housing. Under this policy, women may be housed under the same roof as men with due regard for privacy and the existence of separate entrances. In keeping with the integrated Army policy, women who are assigned to military units perform their duties as members of the entire unit and they are proving themselves admirably. Women soldiers have come a long way from being an "Auxiliary". They are serving with pride and dignity along with their fellow soldiers.

A NEW ERA

In March 1978 a bill was passed in Congress to deactivate the Women's Army Corps. In October 1978 the Women's Army Corps was deactivated. The motto, "All for One and One for All" is now a reality in the United States Army.

Early fifties at Fort Lee, Virginia

FORT McCLELLAN

WAC barracks under construction

Mid fifties. Guidon ceremony at Fort McClellan

During the Spanish-American War the Army found that the Choccolocco Mountains would be an ideal background for artillery firing ranges. In 1917 the post was established by the War Department and named after Major General George B. McClellan. The famed 29th Infantry Division (the Blue and Gray) trained at Camp McClellan prior to departing for France in World War I. Fort McClellan was designated a permanent post in July, 1929 and construction proceeded during the thirties under the government's public relief program. The investment paid off in 1941. On the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor the 27th Infantry Division was in training and had its overseas orders 12 days later. Almost half a million men trained at Fort McClellan during World War II. The post was also the site of a POW camp for German and Italian prisoners who had been captured in Europe.

The post was placed on inactive status in 1947. Three years later training facilities were rehabilitated and in 1951 Fort McClellan became the home of the Army Chemical Corps. During the Vietnam era the post administered advanced training for infantrymen.

In 1954 Fort McClellan became the permanent home of the Women's Army Corps. Since that time thousands of young women have received their basic training at Fort McClellan. The WAC Center also conducted Officer Orientation Course for newly commissioned officers as well as OCS for enlisted women who are candidates for commissions.

Today's Wacs serve in many interesting jobs

They are members of a demanding profession. They take young women from every part of the nation, from large cities and small towns, and teach them to be members of a team. They teach the basics of military life. They guide and they counsel. By personal example they impart a spirit of duty and dignity which is essential to members of today's Army. The close relationship between trainer and trainee produces self-confidence and pride which is so evident in the graduating companies as they pass in reveiw on graduation day.

As their former trainees depart for new assignments these professionals prepare to meet their new platoons and the process begins once again. They are in a demanding profession. They are Drill Sergeants.

Confidence Course

HAND GRENADES

MOVING TO TRAINING

ORIENTATION TO AVIATION

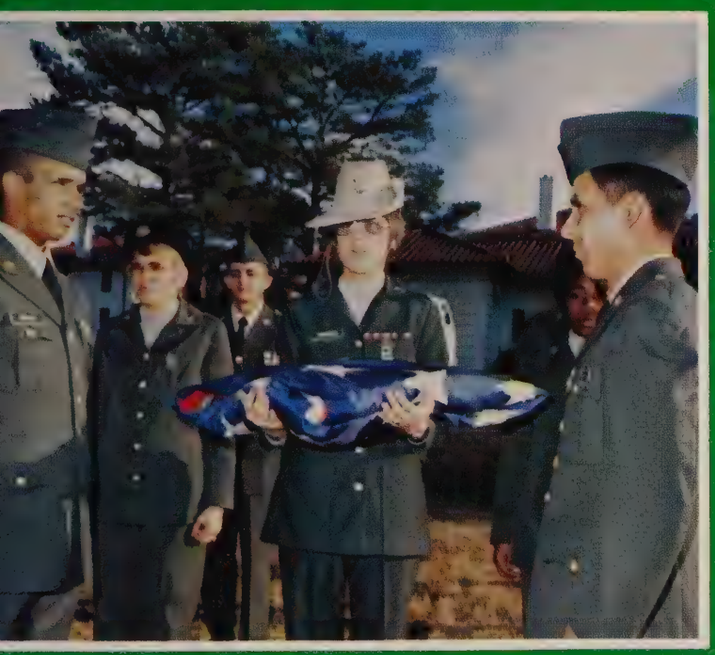
GAS CHAMBER

DRILL AND CEREMONIES

M 60 MACHINE GUN RANGE

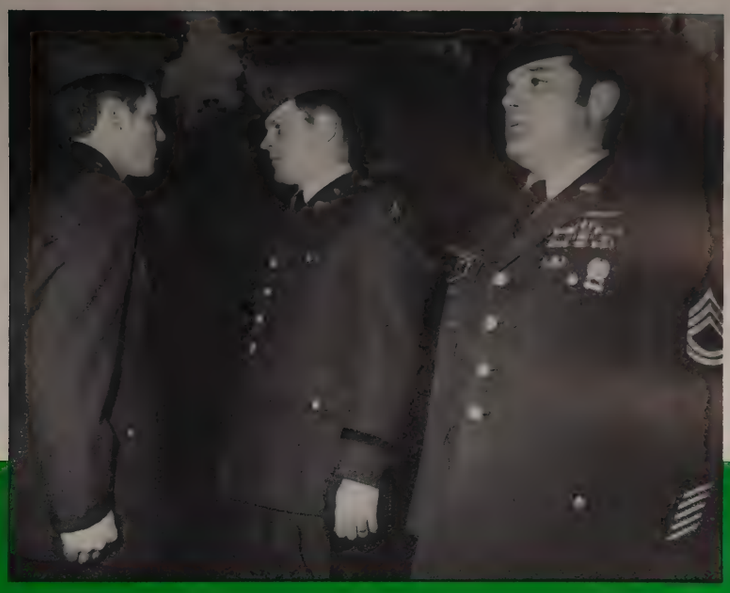
M-16 RIFLE

FOR GOD . . .



. . . AND COUNTRY

US ARMY
RECEPTION STATION



INSPECTION

CLOTHING ISSUE

EXIT

MANUAL OF ARMS

CLASSES

Squad . . . Platoon Company DRILL

—Precision
—Posture
—Confidence
—Military Ceremonies
—Reviews
—Parades
—Company Mass Formations

PHYSICAL TRAINING

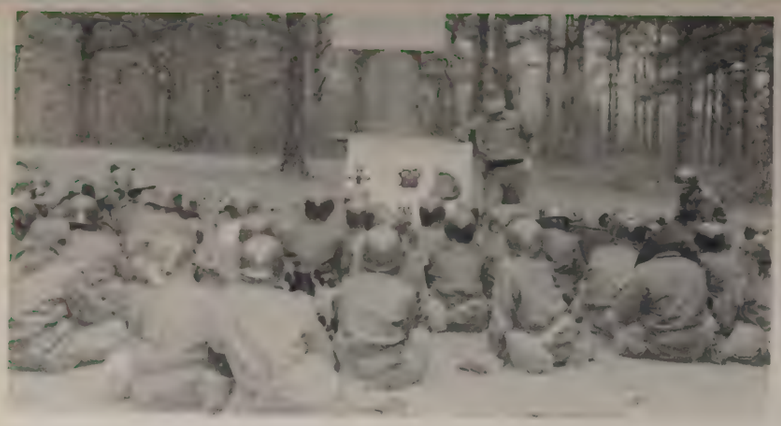
"TO DEVELOP STRENGTH AGILITY, ENDURANCE AND COORDINATION"

FIRST AID

Common medical — treatment of patients — transportation of sick and wounded

HANDGRENADES

M 60



GAS CHAMBER

OFFENSIVE TECHNIQUES

THE M-16 RIFLE

This is a Mandatory Program for Trainees

FIELD TRAINING

OBSTACLE COURSE

"BEHOLD
THE LAMB OF GOD"

LET US GO UNTO THE HOUSE OF THE LORD

FIELD CHOW

FREE TIME

TESTING

THE FINAL EVALUATION

HISTORY OF FT MCCLELLAN as extracted

HISTORY OF FT MCCLELLAN as extracted from Home of the Military Police Corps

The area known today at Fort McClellan first attracted interest among military circles around 1898, during the Spanish-American War, when it was discovered that the Choccolocco Mountains formed an excellent background for artillery firing.

From 1912 through 1916, high officials and Army officers from Washington were sent to Anniston to study the possibilities of the location as a camp site.

The War Department issued an order establishing Camp McClellan, Ala., July 18, 1917. The camp was named in honor of Major General George B. McClellan, general-in-chief of the US Army from 1861 to 1862.

Newly activated, the 29th National Guard Division from the Mid-Atlantic states, commanded by Major General Charles G. Morton, arrived in August 1917. Two months later there were 27,753 men training at the camp.

The 29th went to France in June 1918 and took 5,570 casualties in Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Camp McClellan was redesignated Fort McClellan, a permanent post, July 1, 1929. New construction went up at a rapid rate. The cornerstone of the first group of permanent barracks was laid September 11, 1929. From 1933 through 1936, under the government's relief program, almost two million dollars was spent on permanent construction and improvements to already existing structures.

The 27th National Guard Division arrived from New York in October 1940. One of the first units to depart for war, the 27th had overseas orders 12 days after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. The 27th fought in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, Saipan, Guam and the Philippines and later was on occupational duty in Japan.

A 3,000-capacity Prison Internment Camp for prisoners of war was completed in 1943. Reminder of this era is a memorial cemetery where 26 Germans and three Italians who died while in prison are buried.

rom Home of the Military Police Corps

Approximately 500,000 men were trained at Fort McClellan during World War II. Included among these was a company of Japanese-Americans stationed at the post to familiarize American troops with the fighting style and methods of the Japanese soldier. Many individuals and units which trained here during the war years later received some of the highest military honors and decorations.

During the war years more than $17 million was spent on permanent and temporary buildings, roads and streets. In 1943 the Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan was replaced by the Infantry Replacement Training Center which gave recruits basic and combat training. At the war's end the center trained soldiers for occupation duty and in November 1946 it became the Recruit Training Center.

After the war, the Recruit Training Center was inactivated and the number of personnel at the post dwindled rapidly. The installation was placed on inactive status with only a maintenance crew June 30, 1947.

Plans were made in January 1950 to use the post for National Guard annual training and facilities were rehabilitated.

A replacement training center for the Chemical Corps was activated with Fort McClellan as its permanent home in 1951. In 1962 the name of the activity was changed from the Chemical Corps School to the US Army Chemical Center and School. It was disestablished in 1973.

The Women's Army Corps School was founded at Fort McClellan on September 25, 1952 and approximately two years later official ceremonies were conducted to establish McClellan as the first permanent home of the U. S. Women's Army Corps Center.

A new activity, the U. S. Army Combat Developments Command Chemical - Biological - Radiological Agency, moved to Fort McClellan in 1962. It was disestablished in 1973.

Noble Army Hospital, a three-story, 100-bed facility, was dedicated May 4, 1962.

The summer of 1966 was a busy one for this Southern installation. The mission was changed and the fort was renamed U. S. Army School/Training Center and Fort McClellan.

To meet requirements for the Vietnam War, an Advanced Individual Training Infantry Brigade was activated here in 1966. Because of continued force reductions in Vietnam, the brigade was deactivated in April 1970, after training more than 30,000 men.

The Third Army Noncommissioned Officer Academy called Fort McClellan home from 1967 to 1972. Leadership courses were taught to noncommissioned officers from throughout the Third Army Area.

Official ceremonies were held July 11, 1975 marking the move of the U. S. Army Military Police School from Fort Gordon, Georgia to Fort McClellan.

A major reorganization of the post began in the fall of 1976 and was completed on May 13, 1977 when the colors of the WAC Center and School were retired during ceremonies on Marshal Parade Field. Less than two months later, on July 5, One Station Unit Training was initiated.

THE TRAINING BRIGADE

as extracted from Home of the Military Police Corps

The Training Brigade was created during the post reorganization of 1976-77 and includes six battalions - a student battalion, two basic training battalions, and three Military Police One Station Unit Training battalions.

The Student Battalion is a carryover from the preconsolidation era and includes both enlisted personnel and officers of the U. S. Army, plus personnel from other branches of the Department of Defense and from other countries. All students assigned to the Student Battalion attend one of the 16 law enforcement courses taught at the U. S. Army Military Police School.

The two Basic Training battalions were transferred from the U. S. Women's Army Corps Training Center which was inactivated April 1, 1977. The 1st and 2nd battalions became integrated (male and female) basic training battalions in October 1978. Instruction and proficiency examinations insure that each basic training graduate has acquired a foundation in general military subjects, discipline and courtesies. Basic training graduates go on to other Army schools for training in specialized military skills.

Men and women entering the Army who wish to pursue a law enforcement career are assigned to one of the three One Station Unit Training (OSUT) battalions. OSUT is a 12 to 14 week training program that is designed to develop qualified entry level MPs and Correctional Specialists by combining traditional basic training with traditional military police advanced individual training.

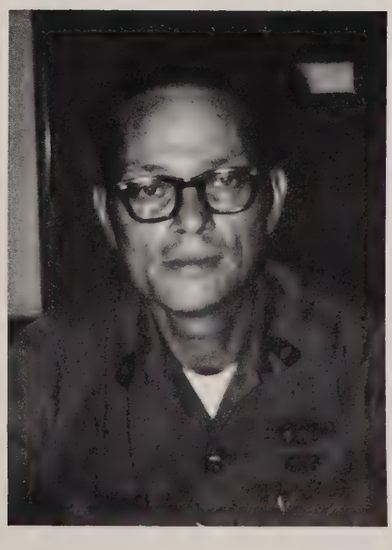
2nd BASIC TRAINING BATTALION

LTC
JACK M. MAYS
Battalion Commander

CPT
JOSEPH A. DERIE II
Executive Officer

LT
JOAN S. CHAMBERS
Operations Officer

CSM
BETTY J. BENSON
Command Sergeant Major



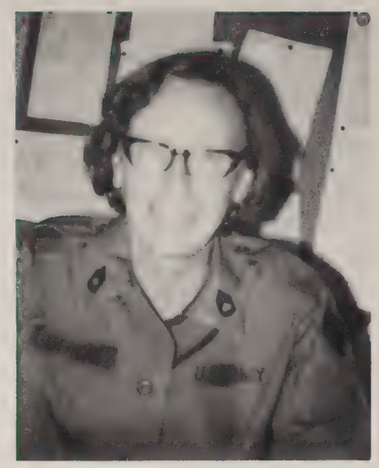
MSG
LLOYD S. BASS
Operation NCO

Commenced Training
July 1979

COMPANY A

Completed Training
15 August 1979

1LT Arlene I. Crook
Company Commander



1SG Lorraine Duncan
First Sergeant

SFC Donna J. Dear
Senior Drill Sergeant

SFC Michael White
Drill Sergeant

SFC Barbra M. Maine
Drill Sergeant

SSG Steven C. Turner

Drill Sergeant

SSG Ricky Bostic

Drill Sergeant

SSG Raymond P. Lindsey

Drill Sergeant

SSG Tommie E. Lipford

Drill Sergeant

SSG Terry M. Chaffins

Drill Sergeant

SGT Brela A. R. McClure

Drill Sergeant

No Photo Available
SSG Robert O'Hara
Drill Sergeant

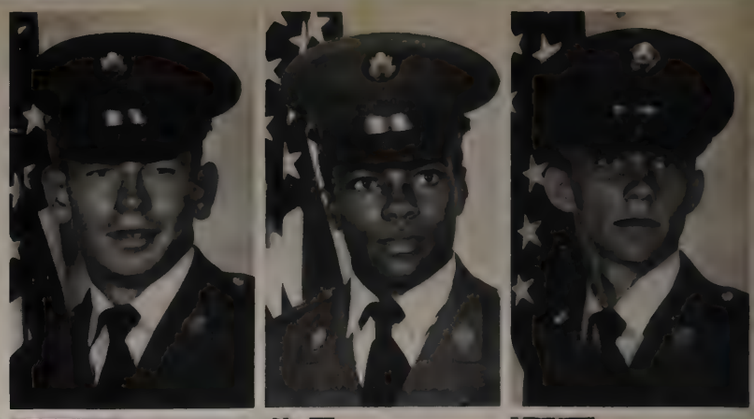
No Photo Available
SGT Esera Leota
Drill Sergeant

No Photo Avialible
SGT Nathaniel Patillo
Drill Sergeant

No Photo Available
SGT Patricia Pearce
Drill Sergeant

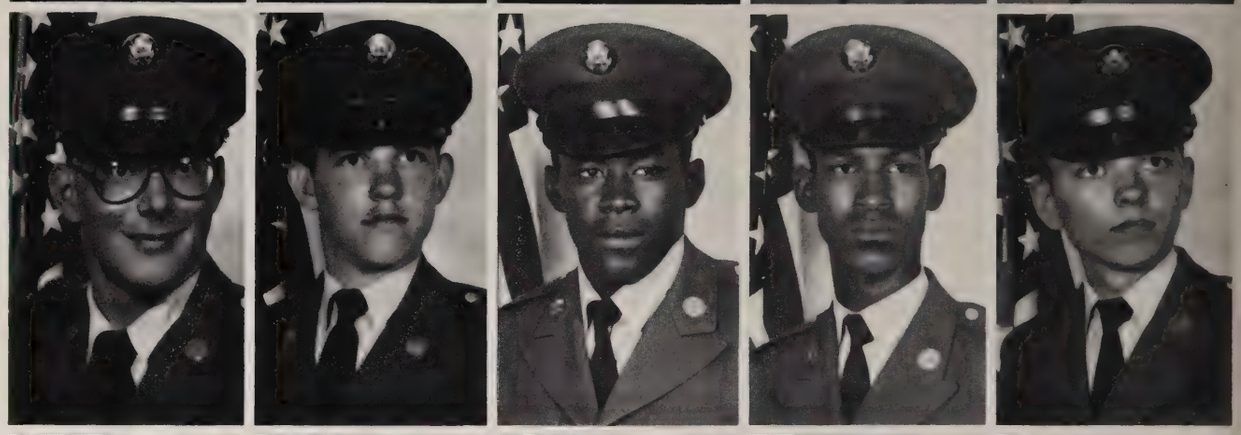
1ST PLATOON

Arnett, Edison
Bessard, Anthony
Britt, Gary



Chapman, Richard
Cohen, R.
Cox, Harold
Crenshaw, Michael
Daniels, Melvin

Daugherty, Paul
Dean, Upton
Dillard, Vickie
Everett, Curtis
Francis, John



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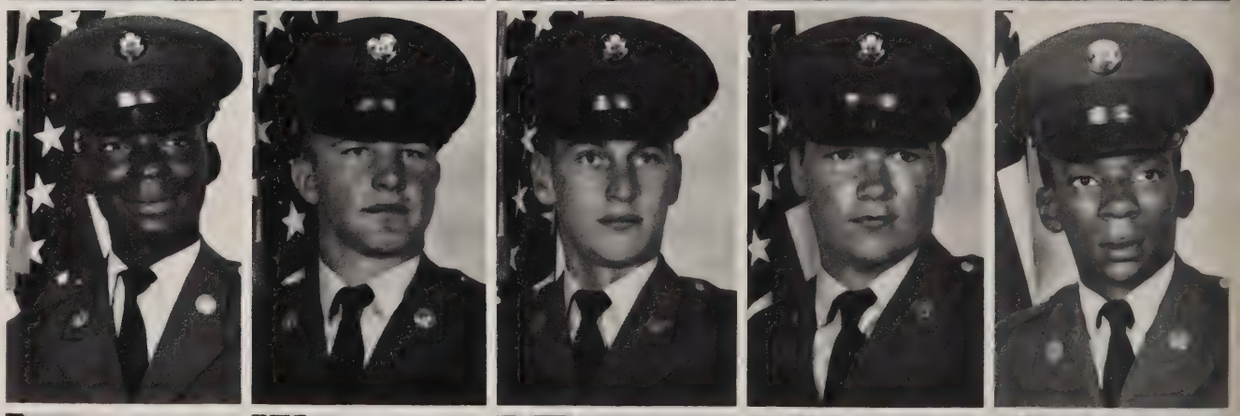
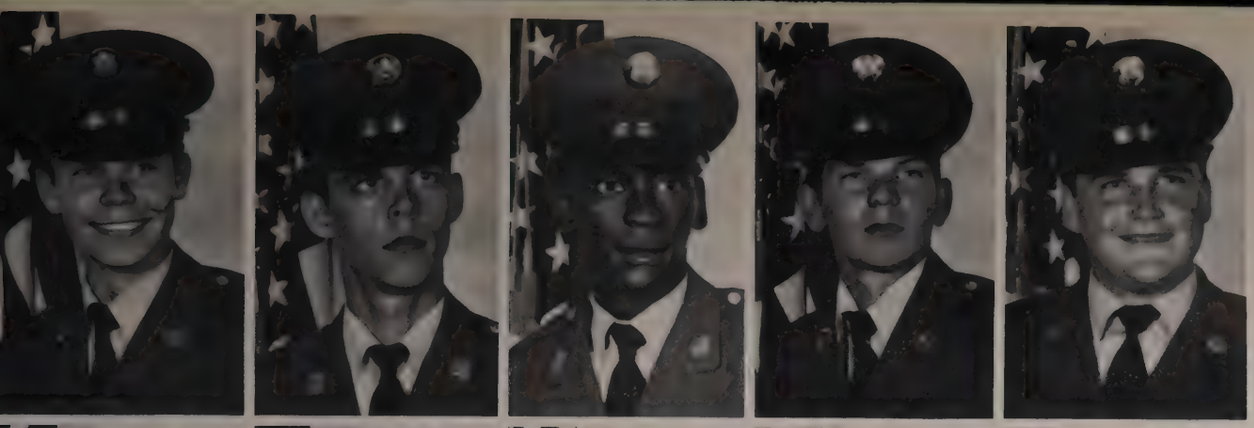
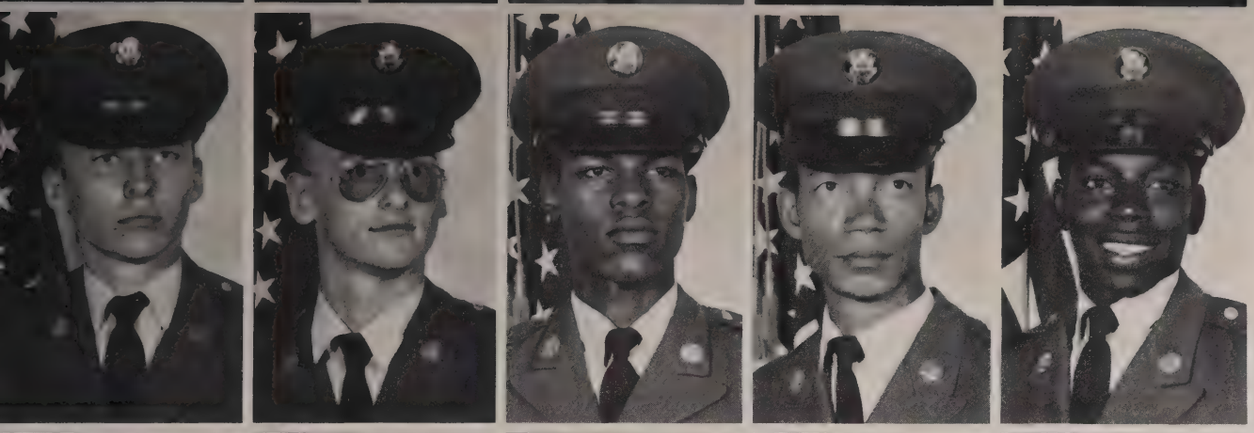
Herzberg, Johnny
Holstine, Frederick
Huff, Wayne
Hughes, Milton



Iglesias, Danilo
Johnson, Bruce
Johnson, Ronald
Jones, Hernandez
LeBlanc, John



Lee, Jody
Markey, James
Martin, Jeffrey
McNabb, James
Mears, James



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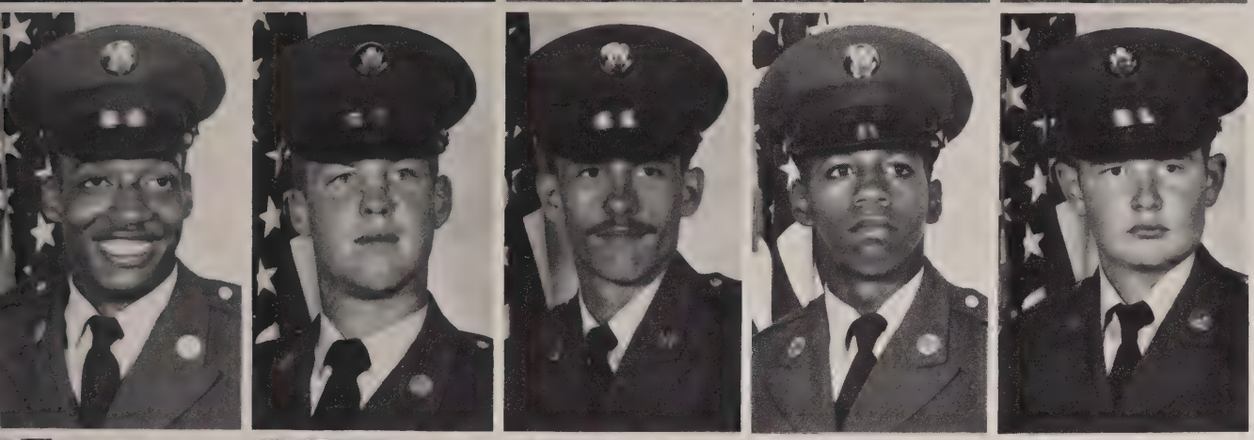
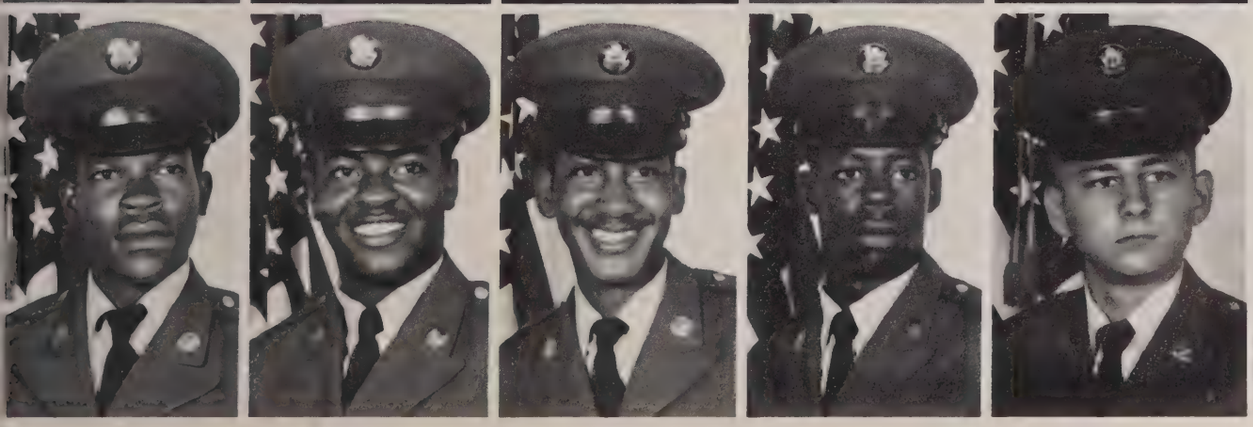
Miller, Richard
Moore, Ali
Penn, Arthur
Plummer, Marvin



Ragsdale, David
Rhoades, Robert
Richards, Dean
Richardson, Dehart
Richardson, Jay

Robinson, Earl
Russomano, Rocco
Sanford, Patrick
Scott, Leroy
Shrout, William



Simmons, Darrel
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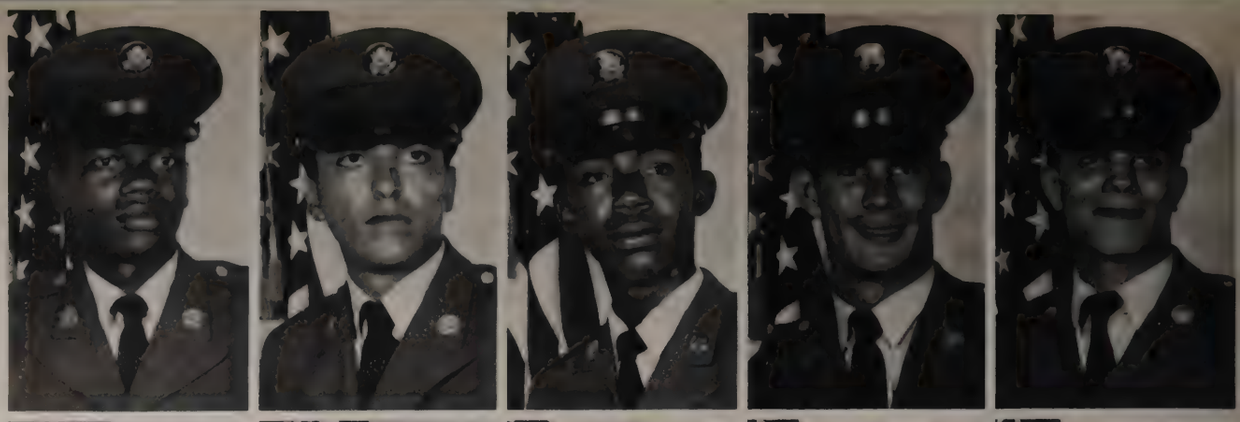
Sneed, Odell
Stacks, Ricky
Stephens, Douglas

Swint, Raymond
Tamez, Felis
Thomas, Tracy
Thompson, Steven
Tumminia, John



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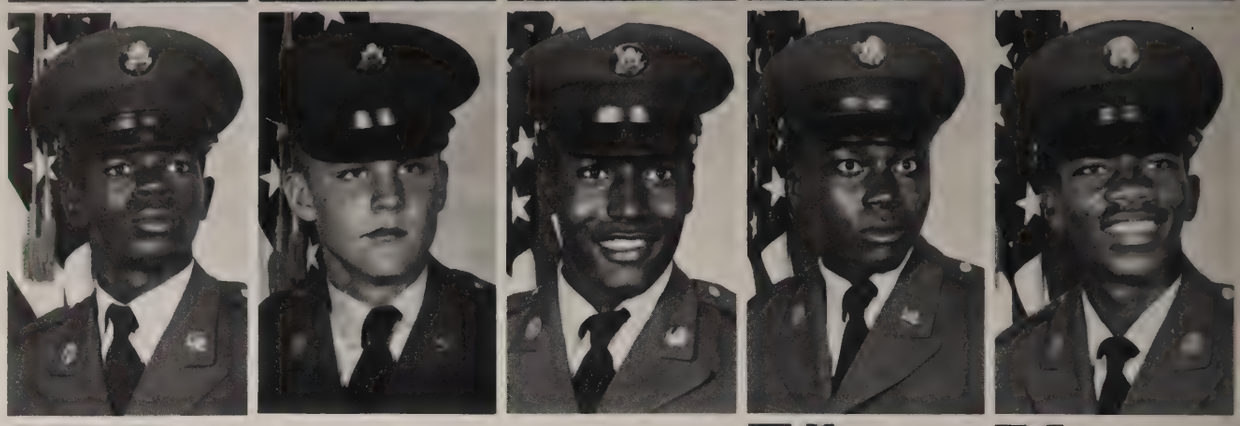
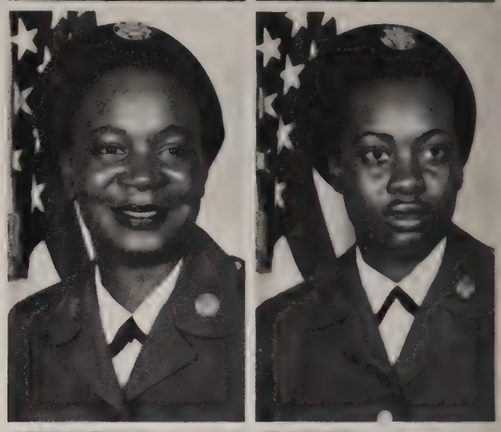
Watkins, Jeffery
Watson, Willie
Williams, Lenier
Wooden, Johnnie



Zaccagnino, Aaron

2ND PLATOON



Adams, Carolyn
Allen, Delsada

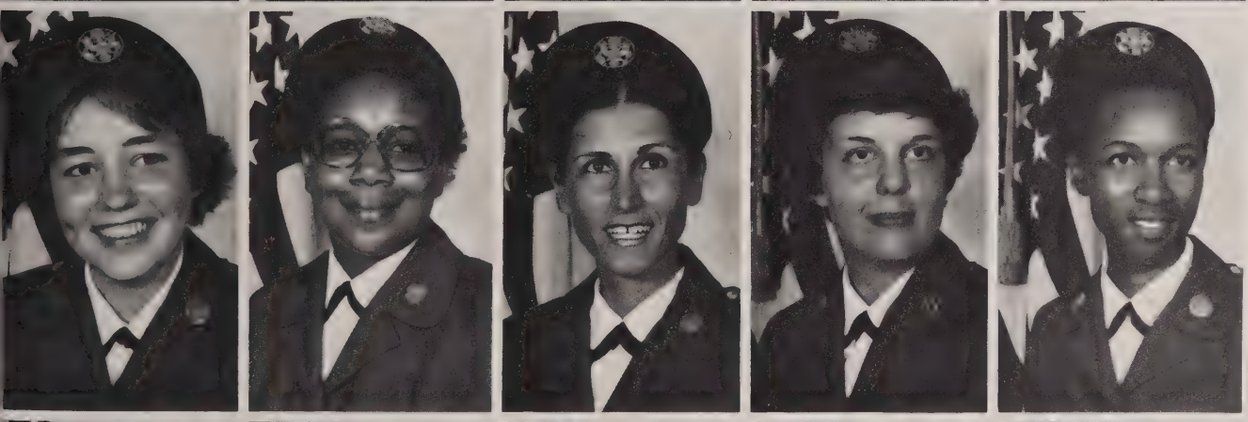
Anderson, Leah
Brady, Kelly
Brooks, Susanne
Chavez, Debra
Clark, D.

Coombs, Darla
Copes, Lummie
Cromwell, Beverly
DeMello, Robin
Estrada, Yvonne

Fletcher, Devenna
Gennrich, Joanne
Gordon, Sandra
Harris, Vicki
Hoffman, Margaret

Huebner, Cynthia
Jones, Celestine
Jorgensen, Cynthia
Manthe, Maureen
Marshall, Lisa

Mettler, Lisa
Morrow, Linda
Mullens, Cora
Narowetz, Nicola
Phillips, Barbara

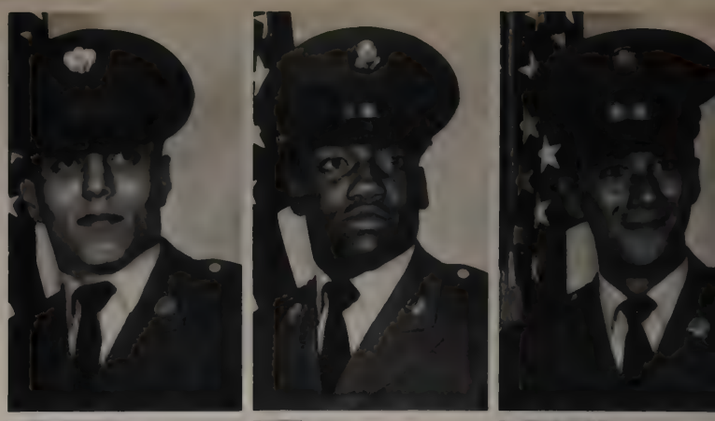


Robicheaux, Kimberly
Robinson, Angela
Savastano, Lorraine
Schlosser, Laura
Shaw, Deborah

Smoyer, Theresa
Tanner, Johanna
Toliver, Will
Travis, Evonne
Williams, Gloria

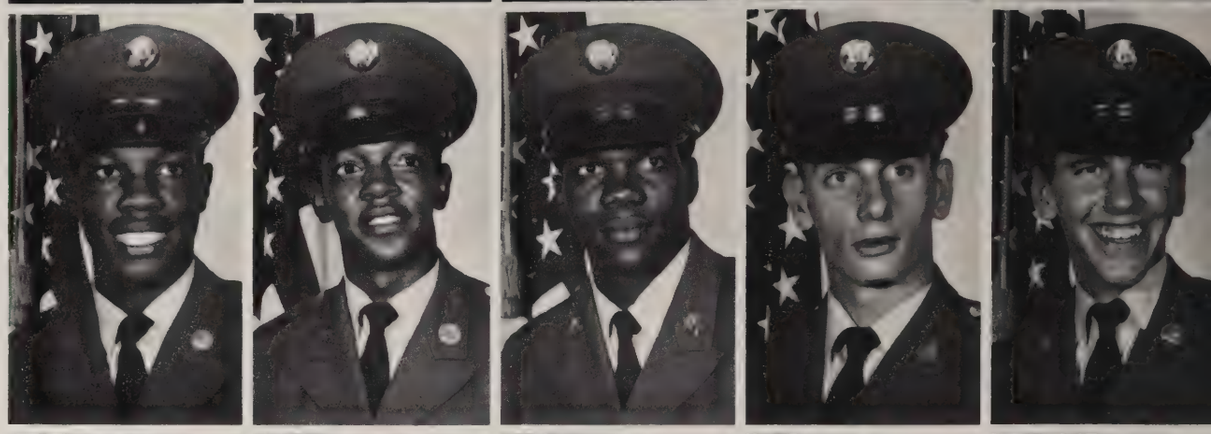
3RD PLATOON

Agostinelli, Kenneth
Barnes, Henry
Bennett, Kirk



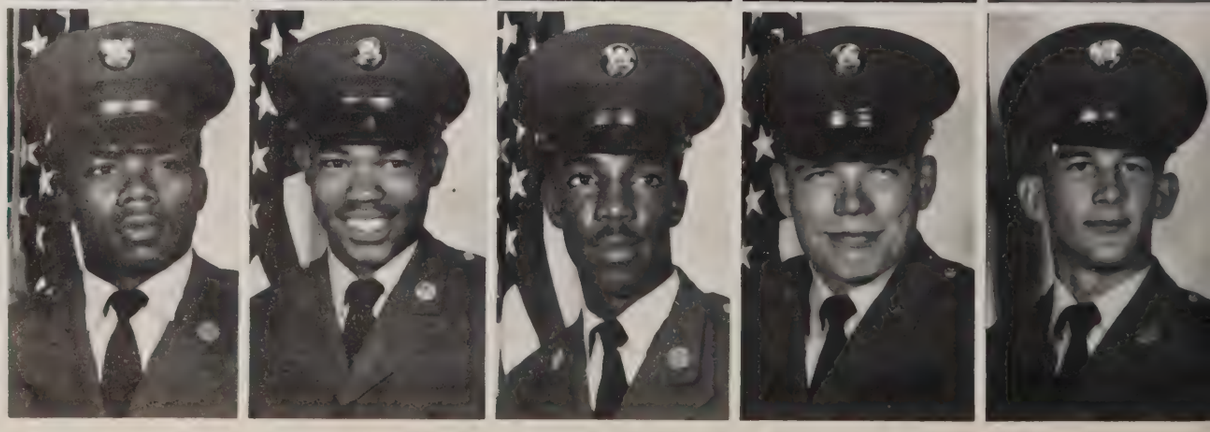
Blaine, Kevin
Blanche, Harold
Cather, W.
Clark, Harold
Claybourn, Bennie

Copeland, Donald
Cox, Billy
Dennis, Jerry
Edwards, Richard
Feasel, David

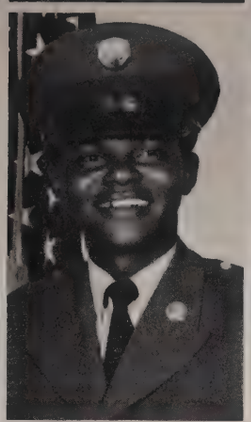


Floyd, Eugene
Frazier, Anthony
Gartman, Bobby
Gregory, Charles
Hall, Don

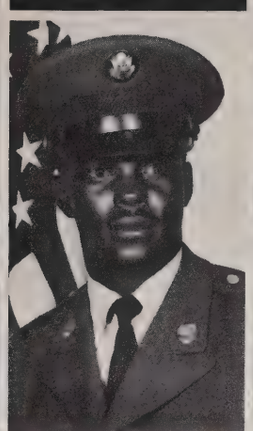
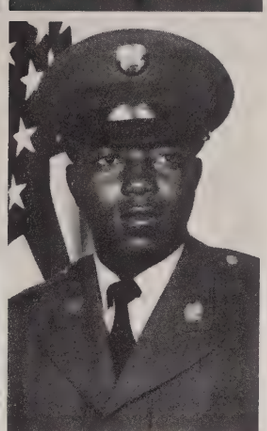
Harris, Jimmy
Henderson, Darnell
Holston, Lin
Lamp, Troy
Lowe, Colen



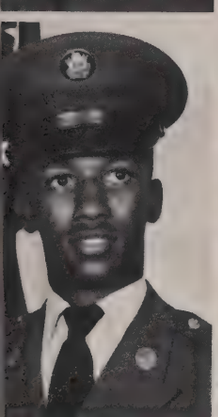
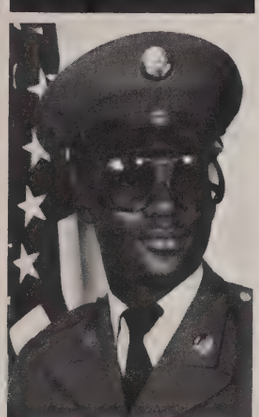
Lyle, Thomas
Miller, Brian
Morton, Rodney
Nichols, Ronald
Pruitt, Floyd



Rayfield, John
Robinson, Phillip
Seewright, Charles
Sprouse, Ronald
Starks, James

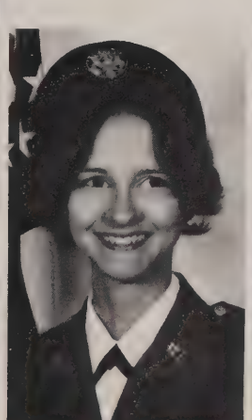
Stewart, Roddie
Stubits, Mark
Verdugo, Robert
Walker, George
West, Willie

4TH PLATOON

Williams, Edward
Winn, Samuel

Alvarado, Rosa



Arnold, Kathleen
Bisick, Peggy
Brown, Nancy
Buchanan, Cheryle
Burr, Kimberly

Chaffee, Denise
Chin, Soon
Cooper, Carolyn
Crawford, Lauri
Crim, Shirley

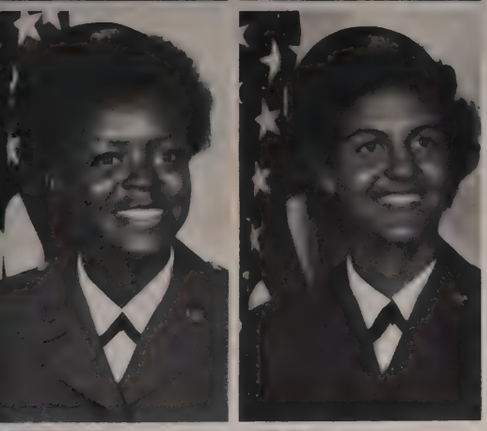
David, Lisa
Davis, Virgilene
Dobias, Pamela
Ebron, Lillie
English, Shirley

Erwin, Rhonda
Foster, Gwendolyn
Foster, Mary
Gettle, Susan
Gleason, Ruthmeri

Greer, Ketha
Hess, Raeanna
Jefferson, Laura
King, Rosalyn
Kish, Michelle

Landon, Pamela
LaPointe, Peggie
Lawson, Velvet
Marguardt, Beverly
Richie, Johnnie

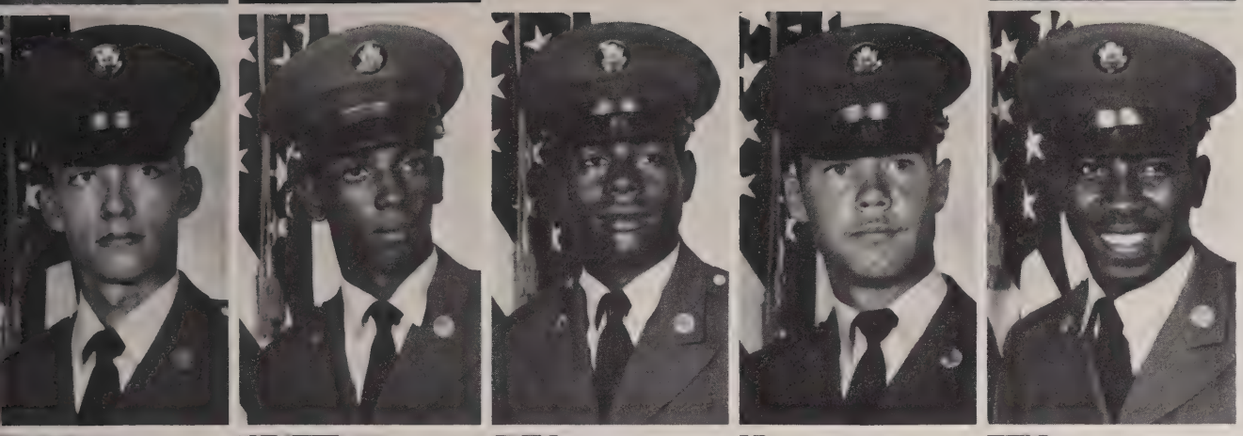
Rose, Brenda
Slabinski, Anne
Tanon-Diaz, Carmen
Tinney, Roxanne
Ward, Sandra



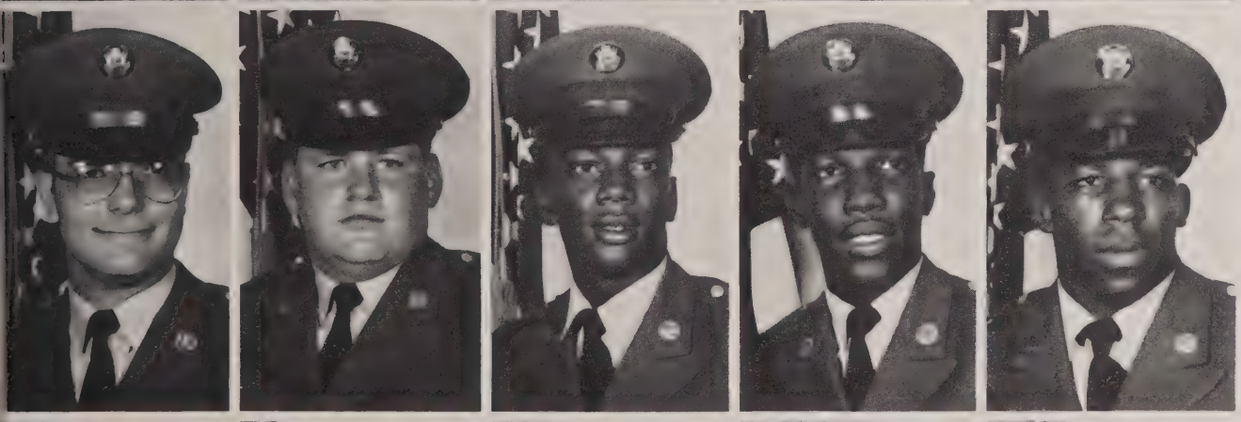
5TH PLATOON

Williams, Linda
Wilson, Carmen

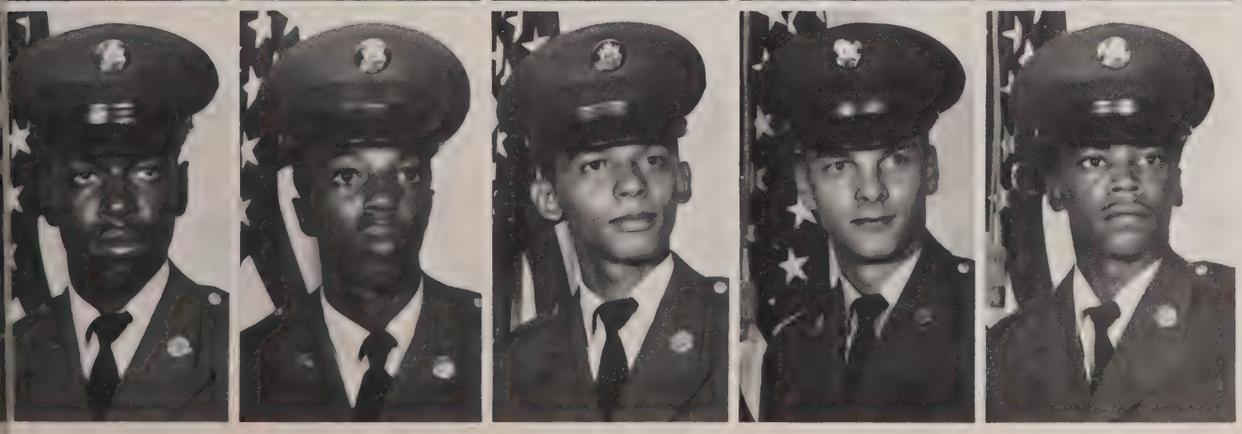
Abbott, Timothy



Bigbie, Joseph
Braxton, Gerald
Bush, Stewart
Curry, Chris
Davis, Larry

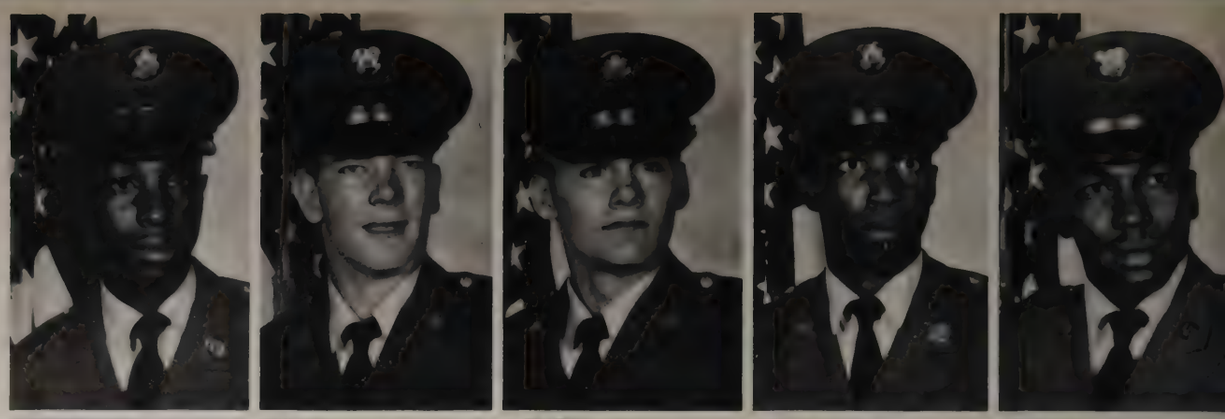


Davis, Warren
Dendy, Phillip
Garrett, Stanley
Gay, Gregory
Graham, Sylvester

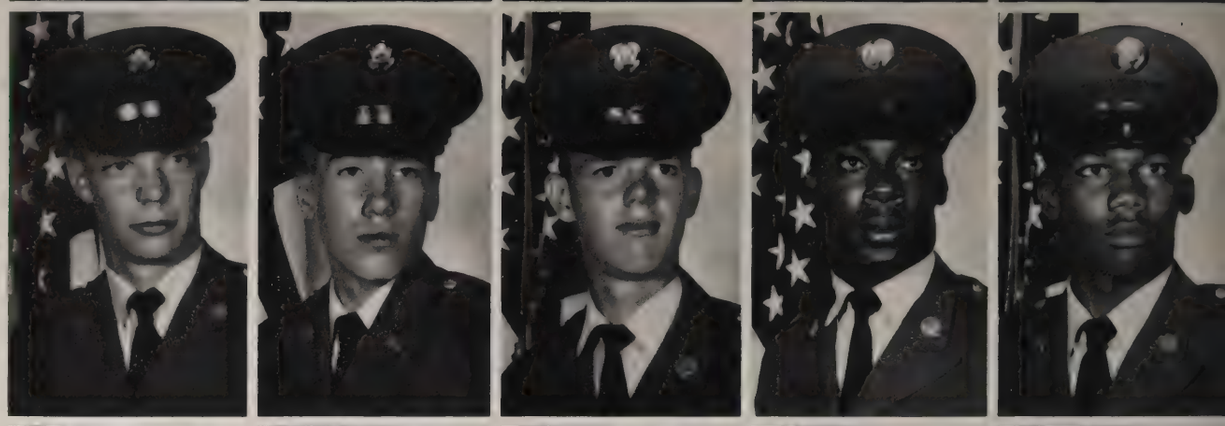


Grice, Edward
Haggins, Micheal
Herradora, Salvador
Hoover, Mitchell
Jackson, Warren

Johnson, Glenn
Johnson, Perry
Johnston, George
Jones, Andre
Kidd, Raymond



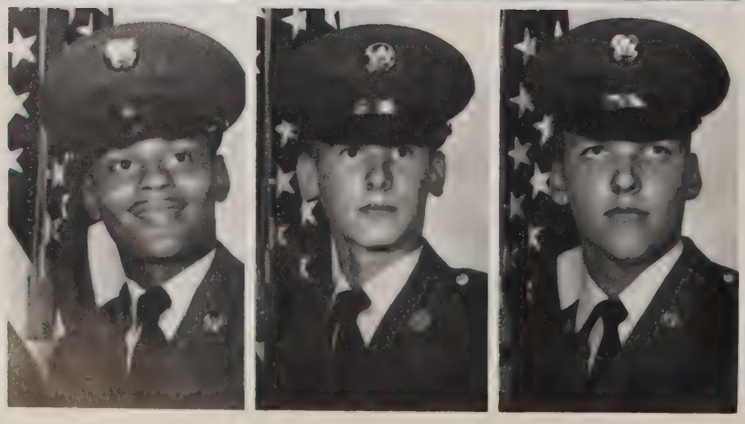
Lehman, Craig
Lowell, Paul
Mayo, David
McKinney, Johnny
McKinney, Leroy



Miller, Jessie
Ott, James
Phillips, Sherman
Phillips, William
Press, Tony

Schrick, Thomas
Telles, Jerry
Temple, Bobby
Thomas, Daniel
Tucker, Jerome

Washington, William
Wells, Monroe
White, Eddie



6TH PLATOON

Barrett, R.
Bass, Phyllis
Boyd, Jennie
Calderon, Liz
Capellan, Ada

Chambers, Eunees
Chaney, Nanette
Evans, Calvin
Friel, Elisa
Garcell, Elizabeth

Gaydos, Sandra
Harrison, Mary
Head, Cheryl
Hopkins, Jan
Houston, Juliane

Jackson, Belinda
Jackson, Donna
Johnson, Bernice
Jones, Debra
Jones, Pamela

Kleiner, Cynthia
LaBoy, Nancy
Lewis, Jacqueline
Marshall, Jacqueline
McConnaughhay, J.

Medina, Maria

Mendoza, Yvonne

Molton, Darlean

Mosley, Nancy

Myers, Susan

Newell, Saronetta

Oliver, Cherry

Pope, Rhonda

Rodriquez, Brunilda

Russell, Susan

Shade, Danna

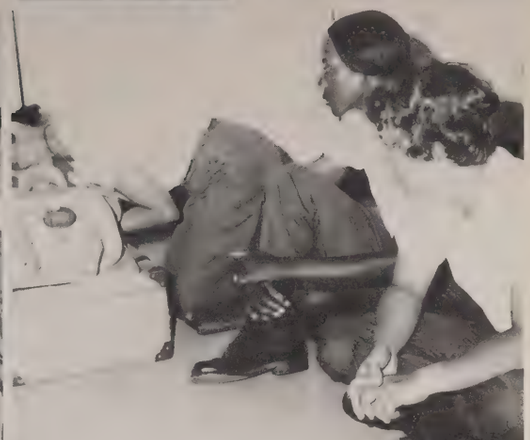
Sims, Rosie

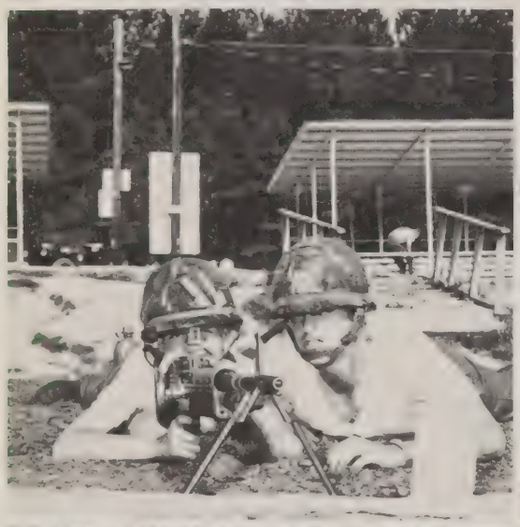
Smartt, Marcia

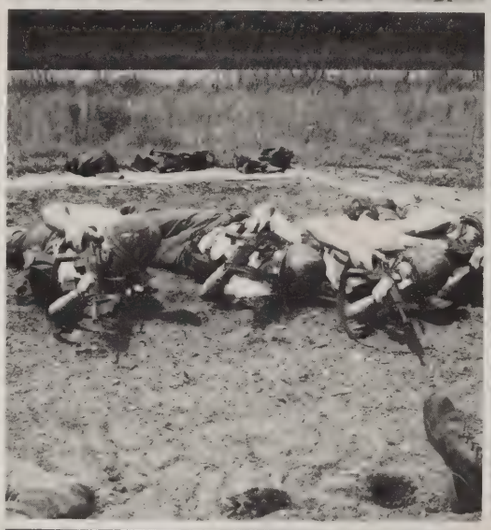
Washington, Jeanette

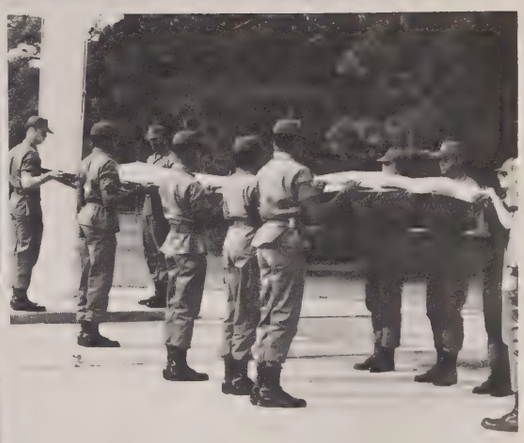
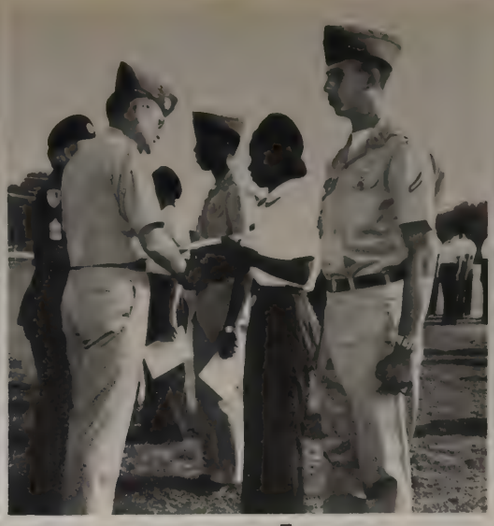
Woodruff, Ramona

No Photos Available
1st Platoon:
Nelson, Carlton
Swain, William
2nd Platoon:
Cather, Willa
Disney, Anita
Ernandez, Shelby
Vines, Lynette
3rd Platoon:
Henry, Robert
4th Platoon:
Dennard, Peggy
Jenkins, Charlene
5th Platoon:
Eddie, Barrett
6th Platoon:
Jones, Sandra
Schalk, Theresa









ATOMIC
ALPHA
LEADS
THE
WAY
CO: 1LT ARLENE T. CROOK
1SG: 1SG LORRAINE DUNCAN